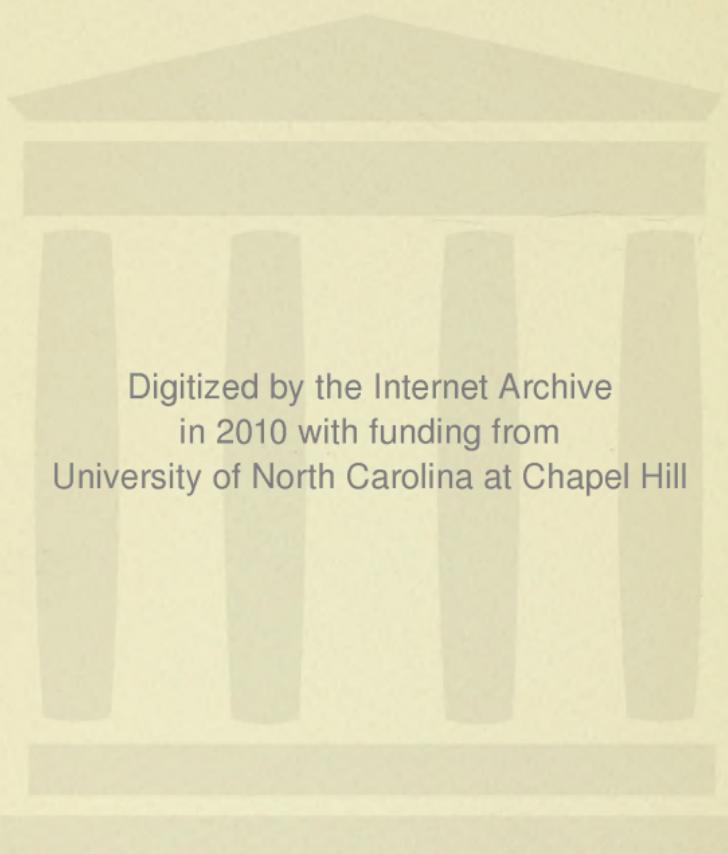


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Raleigh



1967



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Fourth
NORTH CAROLINA AWARDS

Dinner

Hotel Sir Walter, Raleigh, May 16, 1967, 7 p.m.

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Invocation	Henry Belk
Welcome	William D. Snider
Presentation of Awards	Governor Dan K. Moore

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Following dinner, Governor and Mrs. Moore
will receive at the Executive Mansion

The NORTH CAROLINA AWARD, a round medallion of fourteen karat gold, is duplicated in exact size on the front and back of this program cover.

NORTH CAROLINA AWARDS COMMISSION

William D. Snider, Greensboro, *chairman*

Henry Belk, Goldsboro

Gilbert Stephenson, Pendleton

Gordon Cleveland, Chapel Hill

Richard Walser, Raleigh

Albert Coates



receives a North Carolina Award for his creative accomplishments in the field of public service. For more than three decades, this native of Johnston County presided over the Institute of Government at the University at Chapel Hill—an institute which he founded. It was his belief that excellence in state and local government was possible of achievement, that government could function to the benefit of all citizens, if only those in position were given the necessary information and preparation for the assumption of their duties. It was a belief so compelling that, in the early struggling days of the Institute, he and his wife Gladys sacrificed their property and private funds to keep it alive. But the doors of the Institute were opened, and through them walked lawyers, clerks of court, policemen, justices of the peace, municipal officers, welfare workers, highway patrolmen, and sheriffs. There they were provided with guidebooks, counsel, and training, within the strict words of the law, for their responsibilities. Today the work goes on apace, under dedicated men trained by the founder, not only in county and city government, but at the state capital. For those in the General Assembly, the Institute serves as an indispensable research and information agency. There is nothing like it in the history of American government, and the ideas and ideals and dreams of Albert Coates are among the foremost of precious gifts that North Carolina has been able to offer her emulating sister states in the American union.

Jonathan Daniels



is presented a North Carolina Award for his accomplishments in literature. Writing runs strong in the Daniels family. Jonathan Daniels' father was an eminent author and editor, and two of Jonathan Daniels' daughters have made their mark in the world of books. Beginning with a novel in 1930, his own record is impressive. Among the more than a score of titles which followed are *Tar Heels*, still the best informal portrait of our State, and *A Southerner Discovers the South*. There are the books which treat the great men he has known personally: his father Josephus Daniels, the novelist Thomas Wolfe, and three presidents of the United States: Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Harry S. Truman. A fascinating study is *Price of Carpetbaggers*, the story of that clever rascal General Milton S. Littlefield. Of the contemporary Washington scene, of the Natchez Trace, of crusading editors, he has written perceptively. Three heroes of the Confederacy—Mosby and Jackson and Lee—served as subjects of biographies for young people. A number of these books, and others to which he contributed, have won literary trophies, including two Mayflower Cups. Whether newspaper editorials or articles or books, much of Jonathan Daniels' work is characterized by a tone of active liberal thought; but all of it, whether political or biographical or historical, is phrased with an elegance and precision of expression that is the envy of every writer everywhere.

Carl W. Gottschalk



receives a North Carolina Award for his notable research in science. A native of Salem, Virginia, he received an M.D. from the University of Virginia in 1945, and after service elsewhere, including a fellowship at Harvard, joined the Department of Medicine and Physiology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1952. There he quietly began a series of studies which led to truly ingenious techniques for micropuncture of the mammalian kidney and the chemical analysis of unbelievably tiny collections of fluid from the nephrons. Man's health depends upon the maintenance of body fluids containing a proper amount of salt and water, and although the mammalian kidney subserves this function, science did not understand the mysterious way the kidney did its work. By 1966, Dr. Gottschalk and his associates had been able to correlate structure and function in the mammalian nephron, and for the first time demonstrated the concentration of fluid in a portion called Henle's loop. This finding confirmed the validity of the so-called "countercurrent hypothesis," virtually discarded for many years, and represented a fundamental contribution to a basic understanding of kidney functions so important to the life and health of man. Only two weeks ago Washington disclosed that a ten-member committee of distinguished scientists would soon complete its report on the use of artificial kidneys to prolong life—a committee headed by the recipient of this Award tonight.

Hiram Houston Merritt



is presented a North Carolina Award, as a son of the State now living outside it, for his distinguished career in science. A native of Wilmington, he attended Vanderbilt University and the Johns Hopkins Medical School, then began practicing at various hospitals in New England and New York. Since 1959 he has been Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Vice President in Charge of Medical Affairs at Columbia University. Though almost all his productive life has been spent away from his birthplace, he now serves on the Visiting Committee of the medical schools at Duke University and the University of North Carolina. Yet Dr. Merritt has never been content with his success in medical education and administration, and has devoted himself to researches which have brought him international fame as a neurologist. He undertook much of the clinical investigation which resulted in the development of *dilanthin*, for the past twenty-five years considered one of the most valuable drugs for the control of epilepsy. Moving energetically from one medical problem to another, he and his colleagues have subsequently carried out successful research relating to many other diseases of the nervous system, including infectious multiple sclerosis, Parkinsonism, neurosyphilis, myasthenia gravis, and cerebrovascular disease. It is no wonder that his *Textbook of Neurology*, with constant updatings, is a classic in the field. His prestige as a consummate man of medicine has brought honor to his native North Carolina.

Benjamin F. Swalin



receives a North Carolina Award in the area of fine arts not merely because he has spent more than twenty-five year as conductor of the North Carolina Symphony, but because during that time he relentlessly carried music by the world's masters into every nook and cranny of the State and also into the fibers of thousands of young people. In great measure it is due to him that the State now begins to have a citizenry able to enjoy, and perhaps contribute to, the fruits of Western musical culture. A native of Minnesota, with a doctorate from the University of Vienna, he came to our State in the mid-1930's and soon became involved with its newborn orchestra. In 1939 the Symphony Society was reorganized with Swalin as conductor. Under him, state-wide tours were instituted, new talent discovered and developed. In 1943 the General Assembly passed the famous "Horn Tootin' Bill," which placed the Symphony under the patronage of the State, and its initial appropriation of \$4,000 for the biennium has now reached \$75,000 a year. With support from the State and the Ford Foundation, the orchestra has been able to expand its services in many directions. Yet none of this would have been possible, except for the initial vision of indefatigable Benjamin Swalin as he organized free concerts for our children in schoolhouses up and down the State where their young spirits could be nourished to the sound of great music.

The General Assembly of 1961 established the North Carolina Awards Commission to "make annual awards for notable accomplishments by North Carolina citizens in the fields of scholarship, research, the fine arts and public leadership." The Commission, appointed by the Governor, selects subcommittees in the areas of Fine Arts, Literature, Public Service and Science. These subcommittees annually make nominations recognizing significant "creative achievement."

Shortly before his death, the distinguished sculptor Paul Manship designed a special gold medal known as the North Carolina Award. The Governor presented it for the first time to five North Carolinians at a Raleigh dinner in 1964. One side of the medal portrays a sculptured concept of the Great Seal of North Carolina. On the other is a scroll enclosed in these words: Achievement Is Man's Mark Of Greatness.

The Commission hopes that the high caliber of the recipients of the North Carolina Award during these first four years will give it preeminent distinction and, in the words of the 1961 statute, "inspire others to emulate" the achievements it honors.

1964

John N. Couch
Inglis Fletcher
John Motley Morehead
Clarence Poe
Francis Speight

1965

Frank P. Graham
Paul Green
Gerald W. Johnson
Hunter Johnson
Frederick A. Wolf

1966

Bernice Kelly Harris
Luther H. Hodges
A. G. Odell, Jr.
Oscar K. Rice

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